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FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest
with Cumulative Index

WOMAN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

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WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

POW Release Stalls Truce

Korean truce negotiations came to an indefinite halt June 20 following South Korea's mass release of anti-Red prisoners. The war entered its 4th year June 25.

ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee remained the central figure as the U.S. tried to persuade him to drop his defiance of armistice terms accepted by the other Allies.

There was renewed talk June 25 that a U.S.-ROK compromise was in the making. But Rhee had served notice that he would withdraw his army from the UN Command and fight on alone if the projected truce went through.

Week's developments:

27,160 Freed. The South Korean Army succeeded in releasing 27,160 out of 35,414 anti-Communist North Korean POWs between June 18 & June 21, according to the UN Command. They broke out of half a dozen camps, mostly in extreme southern Korea, despite efforts of U.S. troops to replace South Korean camp guards & intervene. Only about 1,000 escapees were recovered by Allied forces. The rest were absorbed into the South Korean population and UN Command authorities said it was a hopeless task to try to round them up. Brig. Gen. Lionel E. McGarr, head of the Allied POW Command, declared June 18 that the mass breakout had come with "absolutely no advance warning" and he had neither enough troops nor legal authority to comb South Korea for escapees. About 200 anti-Red Chinese also escaped in the Pusan area. At least 33 POWs were reported killed & 93 injured when U.S. Army troops & Marines stopped 1,100 of 1,500 inmates from breaking from a camp near Inchon June 18.[1]

Allied Protests. Leaders of Allied governments & the UN denounced Rhee's action in ordering the prisoners freed and denied Red propaganda charges that they had secretly condoned it to prevent a truce. Pres. Eisenhower sent Rhee a protest June 18 against the ROK's "violation of the authority" of the UN Command in "prematurely" releasing the POWs. Gen. Mark W. Clark, UN Supreme Commander, also sent Rhee a letter June 18* pointing out "the clear violation of my authority" and saying the ROK President had violated a "personal commitment" to take no such "unilateral action . . . until after full & frank discussion with me."

The UN Command handed the Reds a note via the truce teams in Panmunjom June 18 saying the POW liberations were "secretly planned" by South Korea, that U.S. troops would replace ROK camp guards and efforts were being made to recapture escapees. British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill was "shocked" by Rhee's action. UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld said in New York that the ROK's "regrettable act" had "increased the difficulty" of rehabilitating, pacifying & unifying Korea.

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles conferred in Washington June 19 with diplomatic representatives of the 14 other UN nations with troops in Korea. Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru said in Burgenstock, Switz. that the ROK had made a "deplorable . . . deliberate attempt to sabotage the armistice agreement." Australian External Affairs Min. Richard G. Casey expressed sympathy for the South Koreans but said he could not condone their action.

*Published June 20 1—see p. 193L-M 2—see p. 172A 3—see p. 193B 4—see J-K above, also p. 202B, F (Consult Index Sections of this & previous volumes of FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Sections)

Week in Headlines

Truce talks stalled indefinitely over South Korea's release of anti-Red POWs; war entered 4th year.
Rosenbergs executed for atomic espionage.
Reds used force, cajolery to quell German riots.
French Cabinet crisis delayed Bermuda Big 3 Conf.
Naguib regime declared Egypt a republic.
7 Hawaiian Red leaders convicted of conspiracy.

Support for Rhee. Other men prominent in the U.S. & UN expressed sympathy for Rhee. Chrmn. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) of the U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations Com. asked June 18 for a "charitable" attitude toward the ROK President because of "the difficulties of his country." Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) said "freedom-loving people throughout the world should applaud" Rhee's action. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, retired U.S. 8th Army commander in Korea, said June 19 the release of anti-Red prisoners was a "big surprise" but "seems very logical." The Chinese Nationalist press in Formosa & Hong Kong praised Rhee June 20-21. Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, ex-Un Gen. Assembly president who was nominated June 21 as Democratic candidate[2] for President of the Philippines, said in San Francisco June 22: "Rhee is not helping the UN" but the South Koreans were understandably disappointed because truce terms fell short of unification of Korea, which the original UN resolution "called for."

Reds Halt Truce Parley. A Communist charge that the UN Command had "deliberately connived" with Rhee to let the prisoners escape was made at a truce team meeting in Panmunjom June 20. A letter from North Korean Marshal Kim Il Sung & Chinese Red Gen. Peng Teh-huai (commander of Chinese in Korea) demanded that Clark have the escapees rounded up "immediately." But the Reds apparently did not make recapture of the POWs an unconditional prerequisite to a truce. They asked Clark to say whether he could "control the South Korean Govt. & Army," whether an armistice would "include the Syngman Rhee clique" and what "assurance" could be given "for the implementation of the armistice agreement on the part of South Korea." The truce-team session ended with the Reds obtaining indefinite delay of cease-fire talks.[3]

(Chinese Red & North Korean propaganda broadcasts took the line that there had been U.S.-ROK collusion to prevent a truce and that the U.S. must recapture the POWs to prove its "good faith.")

Rhee Pleads Case Against Truce

ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee told Gen. Mark W. Clark in his letter June 20: "Korea has come to a crossroads. When it comes to the imposition of what we so long have been asking our allies not to ask of us, we have no choice but to say 'no.'"

In his speech to Unification Day rallies June 25: "As our past experience proves, even after an armistice is signed (on present Allied-Red terms) the Communists will sneak into our territory from all directions and harrass us by various means." This could condemn Korea to "the same disaster suffered by the peoples of Czechoslovakia, Poland & China." The proposed truce would be a "death warrant." South Korea must reject it "whether others understand us or not," force "a showdown with the Communists now," fight for Korean unification "until every one of us dies." "We simply ask to be allowed to decide our fate by our own hands."[4]

'Collusion' Denied. Actg. ROK Premier Pyun Yun Tae wrote Clark June 20 that Rhee had maintained a "well-meant silence" about plans to free the POWs because prior consultation with the UN Commander would have been "unbearably embarrassing to you." Pyun said many of those released were "bona fide ROKs captured by the enemy but forced to fight on his side." He pointed out that the UN's truce proposal of May 13 called for release of all anti-Red Korean POWs when a cease-fire took effect. Pyun denounced the abandonment of this demand and asked release of all recaptured escapees.

Clark issued a statement June 21 denying the Red charge of ROK-UN "collusion." The general said he & Pres. Eisenhower had protested "forcefully" to Rhee and "entire responsibility" for freeing the prisoners "rests squarely upon Pres. Rhee & the Govt. of Korea."

Rhee Resists Pressure. Rhee told Clark in a letter June 20† that "I do not see . . . how ROK troops can remain under your command, no matter how regrettable to us" if the UN accepted a truce while Chinese Reds remained in Korea. Clark flew to Seoul from Tokyo for conferences with Rhee June 22-23 and secured a pledge that South Korea would not take its forces out of the UN Command without prior notification.[1]

Prime Min. Churchill told the British House of Commons June 22 he had sent Rhee a letter protesting the "treacherous violation of the authority of the UN command." Churchill said "it might be that reinforcements will be needed for Korea in order to enforce a policy of peace & good faith" and salvage "all the fruits of these years of fighting."[2] UN delegates of the 13-nation Arab-Asian bloc met in New York June 22, indorsed the truce terms reached by the Reds & Allies and asked the ROK to "cooperate." Gen. Assembly Pres. Lester B. Pearson of Canada cabled Rhee June 23 that he was "shocked" by the freeing of prisoners because it menaced "results already achieved & . . . peaceful solution of remaining problems."

U.S. Emissary in Seoul. Walter S. Robertson, U.S. Asst. State Secy. for Far Eastern Affairs, arrived in Seoul June 25 as State Secy. Dulles' representative to try to persuade Rhee to accept the armistice. Rhee said June 24 he hoped Robertson's mission might "open new channels so settlement of the peace terms may be made more agreeable to us & perhaps more honorable to the UN." ROK Forgn. Min. Pyun Yun Tae commented June 24 that South Korea would honor a truce if there was a 3-mo. time limit on the post-armistice political conference.[3]

But the South Koreans demonstrated their defiance by staging anti-truce rallies in cities throughout the country June 25 (day of Robertson's arrival). Rhee, in an emotional address in Seoul broadcast nationally, reiterated: only terms acceptable to him were (1) withdrawal from Korea of all foreign forces, especially Chinese Reds; (2) a pre-truce mutual defense pact between South Korea & the UN. He again denounced the proposed consignment of anti-Red POWs to a custodial commission protected by "pro-Communist" Indian troops in Korea.[4]

ROK Forms New War Council. Rhee formed a new Natl. Defense Com. June 25, apparently in preparation for fighting the Reds with ROK forces alone. He assumed the chairmanship and appointed the Premier, Foreign, Defense, Home & Finance Ministers & Army, Navy & AF chiefs of staff to the committee. Gen. Paik Sun Yup, Army Chief of Staff who had been reported opposed to "going it alone" against the 1,000,000 Red troops in Korea, announced June 25 he would support Rhee.[5]

Fighting. Ground action increased June 25 after a week of comparative lull when several thousand Chinese Reds attacked ROK positions on the east-central front. The Reds were reported thrown back with heavy casualties. U.S. Sabrejet pilots reported 6 Red MIG-15s shot down June 24, last day of the 3d year of the war, and had reported 49 kills since June 1.[6]

ANTI-RED RIOTS

East Germany. The Russians & East German Reds applied a combination of ruthless policing & promises of a more lenient regime in an effort to regain firm control after a wave of anti-Communist strikes & riots by workers in many East German cities June 17-18 (see map). Moscow laid down the line that Western agents provoked the outbreak, but the German Communist Party acknowledged it had made "mistakes" in its policies.

Reports via Berlin June 20-21 said there had been strikes during the rebellious outbreaks in many vital industries throughout East Germany, including the southeastern uranium mines, and against Soviet military construction projects. Rioters in Magdeburg, Rathenow, the Saxony uranium-mining district & other localities were said to have lynched police & State Security officers.

Russian troops apparently imposed martial law in Magdeburg, where several persons were killed in serious disorders, as well as in East Berlin. 5 Germans accused of provoking attacks on Red authorities were tried & summarily executed, according to Russian & East German announcements June 18-24. Thousands of others were jailed during a zone-wide drive to round up demonstrators. Many others fled to West Berlin. The East German CP Central Com. acknowledged June 22 that resistance had not been entirely put down. Premier Otto Grotewohl admitted in a broadcast June 23 that his regime had made "mistakes" but said its resignation would be no "solution of the problem" and a new program would be issued within 2 weeks to rectify "the consequences of its errors." His Govt. promised June 24 to free most persons arrested for rioting, return 40 nationalized factories to private owners and adopt a "new course" of "public discussion" of complaints by factory workers.

Wide World

Reds admitted June 20 that strikes, arson & riots had broken out in East German cities underlined on map.

†Published June 24 1—see p. 201L 2—see p. 165J 3—see p. 177E-F 4—see pp. 201M, 193D-K 4—see pp. 193J, 186D 6—see p. 194E-G (See Index for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in text)

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Western allied commandants in West Berlin demanded June 18 that Soviet forces lift inter-sector barriers virtually sealing off East Berlin (they were lifted June 22) and asked June 19 that the Russians forbid their troops & East German police to use firearms in quelling civil disorders. A huge memorial service was held in West Berlin June 23 for 8 persons shot during the East Berlin riots. West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said the German people "will not rest until . . . all Germany is united again in peace & freedom."[1]

Czech Workers Punished. The Czech Revolutionary Trade Union Congress ordered penalties for workers who participated prominently in recent anti-Govt. demonstrations, the Prague press reported June 22. Penalties: exclusion from trade unions; reduction or refusal of paid holidays, pensions, sickness compensation, canteen meals & family bonuses. No worker, whether or not he participated in the disturbances, was to be paid for work time lost as a result of the riots. Trade unions were ordered to send 4,000 of their best officials & workers into the Moravska Ostrava coal mines to halt the decline in coal output. The Trade Union Congress also resolved that "unions, to assure success of the currency reform," would reject any wage increase that would interfere with production.[2]

OTHER WORLD DEVELOPMENTS

Europe

Bermuda Talks Postponed. The Western Big 3 conference originally planned this month was rescheduled June 22 to begin July 8 in Bermuda. France, in the midst of its longest post-war Cabinet crisis, was to be represented by standby Premier René Mayer if the country was still without a new Cabinet.

(A pro-Soviet World Peace Council meeting in Budapest called June 15 for a U.S.-Russian-British-French conference on Germany & Austria. It dropped its demand for a Big 5 "world peace" parley including Red China. 3 American, a British & a French correspondent were admitted to Hungary for the Peace Council session—first Western newsmen admitted by that country since 1949.)[3]

Balkans. Bulgaria notified the UN June 23 it was prepared to enter into direct negotiations with Greece to settle border disputes between the 2 countries. Bulgaria objected to participation in the talks by the Red-boycotted UN Balkan peace subcommission. . . . Yugoslavia announced June 18 it had agreed to let 26 armed Russian navy vessels tied up in Vienna for 5 years pass through the Yugoslav section of the Danube en route to the Black Sea June 22-July 13.[4]

NATO. Maj. Gen. Courtlandt Van Renssalaer Schuyler was nominated by Pres. Eisenhower June 22 as Chief of Staff to Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, incoming Supreme Allied Commander, Europe (effective when Gruenther succeeds Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway July 18). Schuyler, 52, U.S. Army 28th Infantry Div. commander in Germany since February, served previously as special deputy SHAPE chief of staff under Gruenther. . . . Gen. Ridgway, on a farewell tour of NATO countries, urged in Copenhagen June 19 that all of them adopt 24-month military service periods. Ridgway said June 8 in his annual report as NATO commander that air forces were "the weakest link in our defense."[5]

Soviet travel restrictions on foreigners in large areas of the European, Central Asian & Caucasian USSR were eased, according to a Soviet announcement June 22.[6]

Capt. Jan Cwiklinski of the Polish liner *Batory* was revealed June 23 to have jumped ship & asked for political asylum in Britain. His vessel, which quit calling in New York because of a dock labor boycott against it, was the one on which Communist leader Gerhart Eisler escaped from the U.S. in 1949. The ship had been in Hebburn, Eng. for 6 weeks for refitting.[7]

Far East

Trade with Red China. British Forgn. Undersecy. Anthony Nutting denied before Commons June 17 that British ships had carried Chinese troops & strategic materials to Red China. He said Britain had banned supply of strategic goods to the Chinese since May 1950—a year before the UN "embargo" resolution—and had carried out the embargo "with vigor." "If any of our ships were to contravene these regulations they would be liable to be hunted down on the high seas by British naval vessels, & their managers & masters would become liable to severe penalties." The U.S. had made no representation to London on the matter, he said.

(A group of British businessmen representing about 50 manufacturing & import-export firms arrived in Peiping June 19 to arrange for trade expansion without infringing on the UN embargo against shipment of strategic goods to China. Lord Boyd Orr headed the British group. The *N.Y. Times* said the party went to China "with the government's knowledge, but without official blessing" and that both Chinese Red & British traders were expected to "keep in view the change that a [Korean] truce would bring in China's status as a market.")

Panamanian Consul Mario E. Guillen said in Hong Kong June 19 that he did not believe any "bona fide" Panamanian flag vessel was berthed in a Red Chinese port. "Since Sept. 22, 1950," he said, "no Panamanian ship was cleared by this office for Communist ports." He acknowledged that (1) "several Panamanian ships" had called at Red ports since that date after falsely declaring they were bound for free ports, and (2) investigation showed the *Perico*, a Panamanian flag ship, had transported 462 Red troops to Canton in June 1951 under duress.[8]

Indo-China. King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia ended a self-imposed one-week exile in Thailand June 20. It was announced June 22 that he had set up hq. in Battambang, Western Cambodia to campaign for independence from France.[9] . . . The entire 100-man Vietnamese garrison of a small outpost 18 mi. northwest of Saigon mutinied the night of June 19-20, killed all 15 officers and deserted with arms & equipment (French report June 21).[10]

Chinese in Burma. A tentative agreement on transfer of refuge Chinese Nationalist forces from Burma to Formosa via Thailand was reached in Bangkok June 22 by delegates of Burma, Natl. China, the U.S. & Thailand. The plan was subject to ratification by governments concerned.[10]

Forced Labor. A special UN committee assigned to investigate forced labor in the world reported June 23: Russia, Bulgaria & Czechoslovakia used forced labor to "correct" political opinions and to boost their national economies; Soviet charges of forced labor in the U.S. "as the basis of capitalist economy" were "not relevant" to the committee's terms of reference, although some States had vagrancy laws so broad & punishment so severe that "if extensively interpreted and applied" they "could lead to a system of forced labor for economic purposes in the states concerned"; charges of forced labor in the U.S. based on racial discrimination also were unsubstantiated; South Africa subjected the native non-white population to a forced labor system "of significance to the national economy"; legislation that "might" be used as the basis of forced labor systems existed in East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Kenya, Malaya, Belgian Congo, Bolivia and territories supervised by Australia & Portugal.

U.S. Aid. A $4,998,732,500 authorization for military, economic & technical aid to 53 free countries was approved by a 280-108 vote of the U.S. House (160 D., 119 R. & one ind. vs. 81 R. & 27 D.) June 19 and sent to the Senate. It would provide $2,079,689,870 in military aid for Western Europe, but half would be made available only to the proposed European Defense Community.[4]

A bill giving Pakistan 1,000,000 tons of wheat to relieve near-famine was passed by 310-75 House vote June 23 and sent to the Senate, which had passed a similar one.[11]

Pres. Eisenhower called on Congress June 17 to authorize loans in unspecified amounts to the European Coal & Steel Community. He said they would "foster European integration in a tangible & useful way." Chrmn. Robert B. Chiperfield (R., Ill.) of the House Forgn. Affairs Com. replied that his committee had expressed hope that the U.S. could provide such aid.

1—see p. 194H-N 2—see pp. 194N-195B 3—see p. 186P 4—see p. 195G 5—see pp. 152D, 58M 6—see p. 187C 7—see p. 187D-E; Vol. XII, 258P 8—see p. 186H-K 9—see p. 195J 10—see p. 122L 11—see p. 195G-H

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

To Ease News Curb. Pres. Eisenhower discussed at his press conference June 17 a proposed new order reducing from 45 to 16 the number of non-military Govt. agencies authorized to withhold information from the public on security grounds. The new rule, designed to replace a controversial order signed by ex-Pres. Truman in Sept. 1951, was made public by the President before its actual approval in order to give the press & Govt. agencies a chance to study & comment before its final adoption. Only department or agency heads would be allowed to "classify" material under the new order. It would authorize classifying of information only if required in the interests of U.S. defense and would (a) eliminate the criticized catch-all "restricted" classification and (b) provide for reviewing classified material to down-grade or declassify information when defense interests permitted.[1]

Calls TVA 'Creeping Socialism.' Pres. Eisenhower cited the TVA at his press conference June 17 as an example of "creeping socialism." He said he did not intend to destroy the TVA but called for re-evaluation of policies under which tax money from the whole country provided cheap power for one region, making it possible for that region to take away industry from other sections.

Justice Dept. Plan Takes Effect. Pres. Eisenhower's Reorg. Plan No. 4, realigning authority in the Justice Dept., took effect June 20.[2]

ROSENBERG EXECUTIONS

Atomic Spies Die. Julius & Ethel Rosenberg were executed in the Sing Sing Prison electric chair in Ossining, N.Y. June 19 for betraying atomic secrets to Russia. The Supreme Court earlier the same day had vacated a stay of execution granted by Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, and less than an hour later Pres. Eisenhower had rejected for a 2d time pleas for Executive clemency.

Wide World

Julius & Ethel Rosenberg, executed at Sing Sing as atomic spies for the Soviet Union

The Communist press throughout the world denounced the executions as "murder," "sacrifice to war hysteria" & anti-Semitism. Riots & demonstrations against the U.S. were staged in key cities abroad. Many non-Communists also called the executions unduly harsh and the convictions dubious. U.S. public opinion, however, largely viewed the convictions as just and considered that the Rosenbergs had received the benefit of every legal safguard. Final efforts to stay the executions were based on legal technicalities, not on challenges of the evidence on which the Rosenbergs were convicted.

Rosenberg, 35, died at 8:06¾ p.m. after 3 electrical shocks administered by state executioner Joseph P. Francel. Mrs. Rosenberg, 37, who entered the execution chamber after her husband's body was removed, was pronounced dead at 8:16 after 5 shocks. The time for their deaths had been advanced from Sing Sing's usual 11 p.m. execution hour in order not to conflict with the Jewish Sabbath, which started at 8:31. Both spies were accompanied to the chair by Rabbi Irving Koslow, Sing Sing's Jewish chaplain. Neither showed signs of emotion nor uttered any final words.

The Rosenbergs were the first spies ever executed in the U.S. on orders of a civil court. The first married couple ever executed together in the U.S., they died the day after their 14th wedding anniversary. Cost of the executions was borne by the Federal Govt., which also was to repay N.Y. State about $3,500 in maintenance charges for Rosenberg and about $31,000 for his wife during their more than 2 years in the death house.

High Court Decision. Justice Douglas' surprise stay of execution was vacated by a 6-2 Supreme Court ruling June 19. Justice Hugo L. Black joined Douglas in dissent. On June 22, Justice Felix Frankfurter, who originally had filed a *dubitante* (doubting) opinion, said he too dissented, making the final count 6-3 for overturning the stay.

The high court had listened to 2 hr. & 40 min. of argument by Justice Dept. & defense attorneys June 18 on whether to uphold or vacate Douglas' stay. The majority decision, a *per curium* opinion reportedly written by Justice Robert H. Jackson but read from the bench by Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, held that the legal question at issue was "not substantial" and that "further proceedings to litigate it are unwarranted." The stay had been granted on the argument that the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 superseded, in the Rosenberg case, the Espionage Act of 1917, under which the Rosenbergs were convicted & condemned. The *per curium* ruling said: "A conspiracy was charged & proved to violate the Espionage Act . . . The Atomic Energy Act did not repeal or limit the provisions of the Espionage Act."

Douglas, in his dissent, said: "I know in my heart that I am right on the law. No man or woman should go to death under unlawful sentence." Black said he had "found no statute or rule of the court which permits the full court to set aside a mere temporary stay entered by a justice in obedience to his statutory obligations." He agreed with Douglas that the Rosenbergs should have been tried under the Atomic Energy Act rather than the Espionage Act. He said the high court should have taken more time to review the legal aspects and record of the case. Frankfurter said June 19 that the issues were so complicated that the court should have taken more time to decide them. He repeated this in his June 22 dissent.

(Fed. Dist. Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who had condemned the Rosenbergs, refused in New York June 19 an appeal for a stay to hear argument for a writ of habeas corpus.)

A 5-man special House Judiciary subcommittee headed by Rep. Louis E. Graham (R., Pa.) was named June 18 to study Rep. William M. Wheeler's (D., Ga.) demand that Douglas be impeached for staying the executions. It was assumed that the impeachment resolution would never leave committee. Wheeler said June 19 that he had heard that Douglas had applied for a visa to Russia. He suggested that the visa be made "one-way & permanent."[3]

Eisenhower Refuses Clemency. Pres. Eisenhower, refusing June 19 to grant Executive clemency, declared:

" . . . The Rosenbergs have received the benefit of every safeguard which American justice can provide. . . . Their original trial & the long series of appeals constitute the fullest measure of justice & due process of law. . . . By immeasurably increasing the chances of atomic war, the Rosenbergs may have condemned to death tens of millions of innocent people all over the world. The execution of 2 human beings is a grave matter. But even graver is the thought of the millions of the dead whose deaths may be directly attributable to what these spies have done. When democracy's enemies have been judged guilty of a crime as horrible [as the Rosenberg's], when the legal processes of democracy have been marshaled to their maximum strength to protect the lives of convicted spies, when in their most solemn judgment the tribunals of the United States have adjudged them guilty & the sentence just, I will not intervene in this matter."[4]

Mrs. Rosenberg, in a June 16 letter to Pres. Eisenhower, said that Mrs. William Oatis' successful appeal to the late Czech Pres. Klement Gottwald for the freeing of her husband, AP correspondent William N. Oatis, had inspired her to ask her own President for clemency.

"Would it really be such a presumption for a citizen to ask for redress . . . and to expect as much consideration as Mrs. Oatis received at the hands of strangers?" Mrs. Rosenberg asked. She entreated the President to "ask yourself" whether the death sentence "does not serve the ends of 'force & violence' rather than an enlightened justice." She called the sentence "an act of vengeance" in view of her & her husband's "steadfast denial of guilt." This guilt, she said, was "seriously doubted throughout the length & breadth of the civilized world." "What single action could more effectively demonstrate this nation's fealty to religious & democratic ideals than the granting of clemency?" she demanded. "I approach you . . . solely on the basis of mercy, and earnestly beseech you to let this quality sway you rather than any narrow judicial concern, which is after all the province of the courts."

The White House revealed June 21 that appeals for clemency had swelled the President's mail to the greatest vol-

1—see Vol. XI, p. 315G-H 2—see p. 123M-N 3—see pp. 196P-197C 4—see p. 44E (See also Index Section for other references)

ume since he took office. More than half came from European countries with strong Communist movements.

Funeral, Protests. Crowds estimated at 10,000 mobbed the streets outside the Brooklyn funeral home where services for the Rosenbergs were held before they were buried in Pinelawn, N.Y. June 21. An estimated 10,000 persons filed past their coffins to view the bodies on display at the funeral home June 20-21. Speakers at the services extolled the Rosenbergs as martyrs. Defense attorney Emanuel Bloch placed "the murder of the Rosenbergs at the door of Pres. Eisenhower, Atty. Gen. Brownell & J. Edgar Hoover." Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, professor emeritus at Hebrew Union College, was hissed when he said: "Give them [the Govt.] credit for this . . . they did what they though right."

Communists incited demonstrations throughout Europe to protest the executions. One person was shot but not killed by police and 400-500 persons arrested in Paris June 19-20 in demonstrations outside the U.S. Embassy. Thousands participated in similar demonstrations in London, and the Communist-dominated Gen. Confed. of Labor called a 15-min. strike of public services in Rome June 20.[1]

ARMED FORCES

Soviet Atom Progress & U.S. Defense

4-Yr. Lead. "The USSR is about 4 years behind us" in atomic progress, according to a "rough guess" by Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer in a *Forgn. Affairs* article released June 19. He estimated that Soviet scale of operation "is something like half as big as ours was 4 years ago."

Oppenheimer's views: Destructive power of even 4-yr.-old model A-bombs was so great that dependence on "atomic lead" was futile. "The art of delivery & the art of defense" were more important than A-bomb improvement or stockpile size. "We may anticipate [that] 2 great powers will each be in a position to put an end to the civilization & life of the other [by] risking its own."

Oppenheimer recommended telling the American people & their allies the truth "in rough but authoritative & quantitative terms" about the atomic arms race and devoting more effort to building up defenses.

Bradley Testimony. Gen. Omar N. Bradley told the Senate Forgn. Relations Committee in testimony made public June 20 that the Soviet A-bomb stockpile was increasing and Russia was sending jet planes to its satellites. The USSR was "pulling back" in the Cold War for fear of growing U.S. strength, Bradley said. He reported that the U.S. was stockpiling arms & ammunition in West Germany for use by Germans when the European Army plan was ratified. (Sen. William F. Knowland [R., Calif.] said at the same hearing that so much U.S. military supplies were being sent to anti-Communist forces in Indo-China that "it is practically running out of their ears.")

U.S. Build-Up Urged. "Continued development" of U.S. atomic striking power and creation of a "continental air defense system much better than that which is assured under present programs" were urged June 3 by a citizens advisory committee of scientific & business leaders.

The committee, reporting after a 5-month study, warned that Russia "is militarily capable today of a surprise attack . . . which could cause large loss of life & major property damage and possibly temporarily lessen [U. S.] capability . . . to support a major war effort." It urged "particular attention" to means for early detection of approaching enemy planes. It declared that "nearly perfect protection against air attacks," the claim made for the "Project Lincoln" plan proposed by an MIT study group in 1951, was "unattainable and . . . completely impracticable, economically & technically, in the face of expected advances in potentially hostile offensive capabilities." "There can be no safety in the atomic age short of the elimination of war," the report said. The committee had been appointed by ex-Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett in Dec. 1952, was headed by Dr. Mervin J. Kelly, Bell Telephone Laboratories president.[2]

Atomic Fuel Costs Cut. Officials of the Atomic Energy Comm.'s Hanford Works near Richmond, Wash. disclosed June 22 that the plant was producing plutonium "at a cost per pound . . . thought impossible even 2 years ago," the *N.Y. Times* reported. Savings were credited largely to improvements in operational methods. "We have roughly increased the amount of the plant by a factor of 2 and have twice as many dollars invested and we may be getting out 4 or 5 times as much plutonium" as in 1947, AEC project mgr. David Shaw said. (Exact plutonium production rates are secret.) Current expansion of the Hanford plant, operated by General Electric for the AEC, promised to make it worth $1 billion (as against a World War II investment of $350,000,000) by 1955.

(The Joint Congressional Com. on Atomic Energy, which was considering proposals to liberalize the AEC act to permit private investment in fissionable materials & plants, was informed by a group of industrialists June 11 that their firms were prepared to build an atomic power plant without substantial Federal subsidy or guarantee. Spokesmen for the group: Walker L. Cisler, Detroit Edison president, & Dr. John Glebe, director of Dow Chemical's nucleonics department. They proposed to establish a "breeder" plant that would produce plutonium as well as power.)[3]

World War II Casualties. U.S. casualty total in World War II was officially set at 1,125,369, including 321,999 dead, by release June 20 of final Army & Army Air Force figures. This included 1,081,890 battle casualties, the remainder being other types of military casualties.

The Army & AF listed 936,259 casualties (234,874 battle casualty deaths) of which 820,877 were among ground forces (661,059 in the infantry), 115,382 in the AF. The Navy had announced 100,392 casualties (62,614 dead), the Marines 88,718 casualties (24,511 dead). Army & AF battle deaths included 189,696 killed in action, 3,102 killed while captured, 26,762 who died of battle wounds, 6,058 missing & declared dead and 9,256 who died while in battle casualty status but not of battle causes. 83,400 others died while not in battle casualty status.

383,196 of the 592,170 Army & AF wounded returned to duty in the same theater in which they were hurt. 111,426 of the 124,079 captured returned to U.S. control; the remainder died. 24,098 of the 30,314 missing returned to duty. The Army's costliest campaign was the Rhineland (Sept. 14, 1944-Mar. 21, 1945), which took 240,082 casualties (50,410 deaths). The 3d Infantry (European & Mediterranean theaters) suffered more casualties than any other Army combat division—25,977.[4]

COMMUNISM

Hawaii Reds Guilty. 7 Hawaiian Communist leaders were convicted by a federal jury in Honolulu June 19 of conspiring to teach & advocate violent overthrow of the Govt.

The defendants, found guilty after a 7-mo. trial in which none took the stand: Jack Wayne Hall, 38, regional director of the Intl. Longshoremen's Union; Chas. Kazuyuki Fujimoto, 34, ex-soil chemist, chrmn. of Hawaiian Communist Party, Hawaii's only admitted Red; Eileen Fujimoto, 32, his wife; Dwight Jas. Freeman, 40, construction laborer; Dr. John Ernest Reinecke, 48, ex-school teacher; Koji Ariyoshi, 38, editor of leftist weekly *Honolulu Record;* Jack Denichi Kimoto, 46, *Record* employe.

Fed. Dist. Judge Jon Wiig permitted all 7 to remain at liberty under $7,500 bond each pending sentence.

The convictions raised to 51 the number of U.S. Communist leaders found guilty of violating the Smith Act.

2,000 ILWU dock workers & 22,000 ILWU sugar & pineapple plantation workers began walkouts June 19 to protest Hall's conviction, but all returned to work by June 23. The labor tie-up, worst in Hawaiian history, extended even to ships for Korea. Navy & Army men loaded military supplies June 22 on 5 Korea-bound ships there.[5]

'Book Burning.' The *N.Y. Times* reported June 22 that "several hundred books by more than 40 authors" had been removed from U.S. libraries abroad. Removals followed at least 6 State Dept. directives Feb. 19-June 21.

Banning of some authors apparently was based on interpretations of the directives. (An Apr. 28 directive banned authors who cited the 5th Amend-

1—see p. 197C-F 2—see pp. 191K, 188D-E 3—see p. 191E-H; Vol. XII, 354N-P 4—see Vol. XI, p. 273F; VII, 353M 5—see p. 21L-M; XI, 276J

SUGGESTS 'AMNESTY' FOR EX-REDS. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, *N.Y. Times* publisher speaking June 15 at John Carroll U. commencement in Cleveland, proposed the equivalent of "political amnesty" in public opinion for persons who had joined Red fronts in the 1930s & '40s but clearly disassociated themselves before the 1948 Berlin Airlift. An exception from the amnesty would have to be made, he said, for those being considered for "sensitive" positions. He suggested that Pres. Eisenhower "appoint a committee to give formal expression to this philosophy." Sulzberger said a distinction could be made between "the misled & the real Communist."

ment in refusals to tell Congressional committees whether they were Communists.) These 16 banned authors were listed specifically by Washington: Jas. S. Allen (Sol Auerbach), Herbert Aptheker, Millen Brand, Earl Browder, Howard Fast, Philip S. Foner, Helen Goldfrank (Helen Kay, Helen Kolodny), Wm. Gropper, Dashiell Hammett, Donald Henderson, Julius S. Hlavaty, Wm. Marx Mandel, Lawrence K. Rosinger, Morris U. Schappes, Bernard J. Stern, Gene Weltfish.

Works by the following were banned in some libraries, used in others: John Abt, Paul B. Anderson, Bert Andrews, Alan Barth, Thos. A. Bisson, Jos. R. Davies, Vera Micheles Dean, Foster Rhea Dulles, Walter Duranty, Lillian Hellman, Stefan Heym, Annalee Jacoby, Corliss Lamont, Kenneth Scott Latourette, Owen Lattimore, Richard E. Lauterbach, Chas. A. Madison, Agnes Smedley, Edgar Snow, Clarence K. Streit, Theo. H. White, Walter White & Harold M. Vinacke.

The *Times* reported that "many" banned books & periodicals were acknowledged to have been "burned or scrapped for pulping" in Tokyo. Such destruction was later forbidden by a May 15 State Dept. directive.

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.) demanded in a letter to State Secy. John Foster Dulles June 18 that the State Dept. make public its standards for "purging" books and list the books banned. Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.) seconded the demand. Rep. Sidney R. Yates (D., Ill.) charged in Chicago June 23 that Pres. Eisenhower had "retreated" on the "book-burning" issue.[1]

Report Plot on McCarthy. Ex-FBI agent Joseph Mazzei of Millvale, Pa. told Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's Senate Investigating Subcommittee June 18: he heard Lou Bortz of Butler, Pa., whom Mazzei identified as a "goon squad" organizer & "elite" Communist, boast at a secret meeting in Pittsburgh Dec. 4 that the CP had ordered him to kill McCarthy. Bortz, called to testify before the subcommittee, refused to discuss the charges for fear of "incrimination."

5th Amendment Issue. McCarthy said in a TV discussion June 21 that anyone who invoked Constitutional rights in refusing to tell a Congressional committee whether he was a Communist "obviously is a Communist." "The only way he could be incriminated (by giving a truthful answer) is if he were a Communist," the Senator asserted. He said his subcommittee upheld a person's right not to give self-incriminating testimony, but that immunity did not apply to testimony concerning "espionage & sabotage" by others.

(McCarthy debated the question of international impressions of "McCarthyism" with Paul Scott-Rankine, Reuters bureau chief in Washington. Scott-Rankine said the U.S. had come to be regarded as a country where people had grown afraid to tinker with "crack-pot ideas" or speak freely or "confess mistakes" for fear of being "incriminated or intimidated." McCarthy said his critics, although "screaming that they have lost their right to scream," were as outspoken as ever. He said he opposed "experiment in conspiracies," not in "crack-pot ideas.")[2]

Chrmn. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) of the Senate Internal Security Subcom. directed his legal staff May 21 to seek a solution to the problem presented by "scores" of witnesses who refused to say whether they were Communists when they took loyalty oaths to obtain Govt. employment. He said self-incrimination was not involved in most cases because the statute of limitations made them immune from prosecution.

State Action. A bill to outlaw the Communist Party in California was signed by Gov. Earl Warren June 22. It denied recognition to any political party which advocated violent overthrow of the Govt. or sabotage against it. Legislation requiring all Communists in Delaware to register with state police within 30 days was signed by Gov. J. Caleb Boggs June 12. A bill directing an investigation of subversive activities in New Hampshire was signed by Gov. Hugh Gregg June 17.

1—see p. 196E-J 2—see pp. 197L-N, 198D 3—see p. 146N 4—see pp. 44J, 14J 5—see p. 171A-B 6—see p. 181A 7—see Vol. XII, p. 422A 8—see Vol. XII, p. 144L

LABOR

Steel Prices, Wages Up. Steel prices were increased an average of $4 a ton June 17-18 by major American producers. The raise reflected an 8½¢ hourly wage increase granted the CIO United Steelworkers by U.S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Jones & Laughlin and Youngstown Sheet & Tube June 12 and by Inland and Allegheny Ludlum June 15. The new labor agreement benefitted about 550,000 workers in the basic steel industry directly and set a pattern for as many more in steel fabricating plants. It contained "fringe" benefits equivalent to another ½¢ an hour. Negotiations resulting in the raise, aimed at equalling a 6½¢-9½¢ increase recently won by auto workers, were the first directed by David J. McDonald, new Steelworkers president.[3]

Ship Strike Ends. About 125 ships, tied up for 4 days in 30 ports throughout the U.S., began putting out to sea June 20 after major steamship companies signed agreements with the 43,000-member CIO Natl. Maritime Union and the CIO American Radio Assn. Seamen won 2%-6% wage increases. Communications men got a 6% raise and jurisdiction over ship-to-shore radio phones (previously handled by ships' officers). The general settlement came after the NMU broke the shippers' solid front by signing agreements with a group of tanker companies June 19.[4]

Would Abolish Dock Shapeup. The AFL Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. announced June 23 a plan to do away with the shape-up system in New York. It proposed the establishment of 12 hiring halls to be operated jointly by the union and employers in the Port of New York. The plan was presented to the N.Y. State Legislature, N.Y. Shipping Assn. & AFL Pres. George Meany. The ILA also promised the NYC Trucking Authority there would be no dock strikes pending establishment of the new hiring halls. (ILA men staged a protest strike June 8 against hearings held by Gov. Dewey on a state Crime Commission report of waterfront conditions. The Authority threatened to boycott piers tied up by illegal strikes.)[5]

Rival Unions Sign Pact. A peace pact to better their chances of winning wage increases for 2,000,000 aircraft, farm equipment & other manufacturing workers was signed June 11 by the CIO United Auto Workers & AFL Machinists Union. Presidents Walter P. Reuther of the UAW & Al J. Hayes of the Machinists said the agreement, which reinforced a 1949 "no-raiding" pact between the unions, was "virtually unprecedented in American labor history." The new pact provided: delegates of both unions, wherever possible, would hold joint negotiations with management; the unions would refrain from propaganda attacks on each other and respect each other's picket lines; neither union would try to organize workers in a multiple-plant corporation if 51% of the company's workers had been signed by the other union.[6]

GENERAL

Clark Subpena Barred. The House Judiciary Com. voted, 23-5, June 23 not to subpena Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark to testify before one of its subcommittees that was investigating the Justice Dept. The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.), had invited Clark June 15 to testify about the handling of 7 cases while he was Attorney General. Clark rejected the invitation June 17, citing (a) the necessity to preserve the judiciary's independence from the legislative branch and (b) the desirability of keeping Supreme Court justices free of "the strife of public affairs & partisan politics."[7]

Walker Cleared in Cotton Case. Clovis D. Walker, 62, ex-director of the Agriculture Dept.'s Cotton Branch, was acquitted by a federal jury in Washington June 22 of charges that he had "leaked" U.S. Govt. plans to buy cotton to Loufty Mansour, Egyptian broker who sold the U.S. $37 million worth of cotton for stockpiling.[8]

Parcel Post Rates Up. A 36% increase in parcel post zone rates, expected to provide $153,535,000 in additional revenues, was authorized by the ICC June 17. Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield said June 18 that he would make it effective Oct. 1. The parcel service had been losing about $170 million a year. Summerfield announced June 19 that an estimated $17 million-a-yr. increase in surface

parcel post rates (air parcel post was not affected) to foreign destinations would take effect Aug. 1. This service cost taxpayers about $17 million in fiscal 1952.[1]

Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett (R., Calif.) was indicted June 17 by a federal grand jury in Washington on charges that he lied in statements to House officials about the work of 2 women employes from whom he allegedly took $4,036 in salary "kickbacks." He pleaded not guilty June 18 on 18 counts of perjury.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Egypt Becomes Republic. Egypt was proclaimed a republic June 18 with Premier Mohammed Naguib as its first President. He also continued as Premier. The announcement formalized Egypt's status since July 1952, when an army uprising forced the abdication of King Farouk and gave control of the Govt. to Naguib & a 13-man "Army Council of the Revolution."

Wide World
GEN. NAGUIB

The Council's proclamation June 18 deposed 17-month-old King Fuad II, abolished all royal titles and ended the 148-year Mohammed Ali dynasty. It also promised a plebiscite, at the end of a 3-year transitional period, to determine "the shape of the republic" and to elect a new President.

Revolutionary Council leaders moved into key civilian posts in a Cabinet reshuffle which accompanied the proclamation. Major changes:

Lt. Col. Gamal Abdul Nasser was named Deputy Premier and replaced Soliman Hafez as Interior Minister in control of all police & internal security forces.

Maj. Salah Salem succeeded Mohammed Fuad Galal as Natl. Guidance (Propaganda) Minister and took over the new post of Minister of State for Sudan Affairs.

Wing Comdr. Abdul Latif Boghdadi assumed the War & Navy Ministries formerly held by Naguib.

Maj. Abdul Hakim Amer succeeded Naguib as Comdr.-in-Chief of the armed forces.

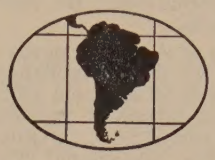
Communications Min. Hussein Abou Zeid & Works Min. Mourad Fahmy resigned. (Supply Min. Mohammed Sabri Mansour quit the Cabinet June 15.)

The new Cabinet was sworn in by Naguib June 19. Nationalist China recognized the new republic June 20.

In his first speech as President, Naguib declared June 23 that Egypt would "not give in one inch" in asserting its national rights. Earlier the same day he met with Prime Mins. Jawaharlal Nehru of India & Mohammed Ali of Pakistan, who were in Egypt for conferences on the Suez Canal dispute with Egyptian, British & U.S. officials.[2]

France. France ended June 24 its 5th week without a Cabinet, the longest Cabinet crisis in the nation's history. Ex-Premier Antoine Pinay, asked to form a new Govt. June 21, withdrew June 23 after the Popular Republican Movement & former Gaullists refused to back him. André Marie's bid for the Premiership on a program designed to compromise or avoid controversies was rejected by the Natl. Assembly, 272 to 209, June 19.[3]

India. About 60 Hindu extremists were arrested in New Delhi June 23 in anti-Govt. demonstrations which followed the death of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, 52, founder of the extremist Jan Sangh (People's Party) and a major opponent of Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru. Mookerjee, who died of a heart attack in Kashmir State Hospital, Srinagar, had been under arrest since May 11 when he crossed the Kashmir border in defiance of Govt. regulations requiring entry permits. (Mookerjee, an attorney & educator, resigned as president of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha [Great Society] in 1947 to become Industry & Supply Min. in Nehru's first Cabinet. He left the Cabinet in 1950, contending that Nehru was "too soft" toward Pakistan, particularly in the Kashmir dispute. Later Mookerjee was elected to Parliament where he formed and led the Natl. Democrats, a voting coalition of conservative Hindus & Sikhs. His death was mourned throughout India June 23. Govt. offices with which he had been associated were closed and 10,000 Hindus in New Delhi held a mass meeting of mourning.)[4]



LATIN AMERICA

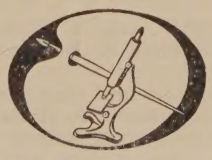
Bolivia. Arrest of more than a dozen prominent Bolivians on charges of subversive activity was reported June 22 by Asst. Police Chief Col. Victor Ramirez of La Paz, who said the conspiracy affected several Bolivian cities. Among those arrested: La Paz Police Chief Lt. Col. Fidel Rojas, ex-Police Chief Col. Victor Valdez, ex-Forgn. Min. Gustavo Chacon and several Liberal & Socialist party leaders.[5]

Brazil. Oswaldo Aranha was installed as Finance Minister June 18 in Pres. Getulio Vargas' first Cabinet appointment since the resignation of 6 ministers last week.

Public Works Min. Antonio Souza Lima quit June 12 in a dispute over drought control with the Governor of Parahyba State, José Americo de Almeida, who was named to succeed him. Finance Min. Horacio Lafer resigned June 13, Justice & Internal Affairs Min. Francisco Negrão de Lima June 15 and Forgn. Affairs Min. João Neves da Fontoura, Agriculture Min. João Cleofas de Oliveira & Labor, Industry & Commerce Min. José Segadas Vianna June 16. (The Bank of Brazil president, Gen. Anapio Gomes, resigned Apr. 18 in a dispute with Lafer over a $300 million U.S. loan. Brazil received $300 million from the U.S. Export-Import Bank and $3 million from the World Bank Apr. 30.)[6]

Colombia. Pres. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla cut the jail terms of most Colombian prisoners by 1/5 June 23. The action affected political prisoners convicted before June 13 and first offenders jailed before Jan. 12, the consecration day of Colombian Archbishop Crisanto Cardinal Luque. Archbishop Luque endorsed Rojas June 20 as the nation's legal ruler. The Constituent Assembly elected Rojas June 17 to finish the term (to Aug. 7, 1954) of ousted Pres. Laureano Gomez. (Gomez arrived in New York June 16.) Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nationalist China, Peru, U.S. & Venezuela recognized the Rojas Govt. June 16-20. The Liberal Party resumed normal political activities June 17.[7]

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower & a group of U.S. officials left Washington June 23 for a 36-day good-will tour of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay & Venezuela. The party included: Asst. State Secy. (for Inter-American Affairs) John Moors Cabot, Asst. Treasury Secy. Andrew N. Overby, Asst. Commerce Secy. Samuel W. Anderson.[8]



ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. 3,034 of the U.S.' 6,000 hospitals were listed as approved by the Joint Comm. on Accreditation of Hospitals in Chicago June 22. The commission approved a total of 3,265 hospitals in the U.S., Canada, Hawaii, Alaska & 8 Latin American countries. . . . Dr. Albert W. Dent, Dillard U. (New Orleans) pres., was elected pres. of the Natl. Health Council in New York June 19. He was the first Negro to win the honor. . . . NYU-Bellevue Medical Center announced June 15 that a new brain operation devised by Dr. Irving S. Cooper, 30, had restored several Parkinson's disease (shaking palsy) victims to nearly normal. In the operation, silver or tantalum clips are fastened

1—see p. 198L 2—see p. 146G 3—see p. 199C 4—see Vol. X, p. 117P
5—see p. 199P 6—see p. 163G 7—see p. 199K 8—see p. 115F

to the anterior choroidal artery at the base of the brain to cut off blood supply to the diseased area. . . . Use of a fish lens protein extract for treatment of eye cataracts was called useless & "potentially dangerous" by the Natl. Research Council in an American Medical Assn. *Journal* report made public June 18. The treatment was developed by ex-Navy Lt. Comdr. Ralph E. Shropshire, 50, currently in Raiford (Fla.) Prison on narcotics charges. It was used by Drs. Jacob R. Ginsberg, Mendel Jacobi & J. B. Weynert of New York. Saul R. Gaynes, N.Y. businessman who aided Shropshire, denounced the Natl. Research Council's findings June 18 as "definitely prejudiced." He said the council never had tested the extracts.

Broadcasting. The Television Writers of America, newly-organized independent union, defeated the long-established Screen Writers Guild, an Authors League of America affiliate, in an NLRB election for representation of writers of live TV network shows (announced June 12).[1] . . . Only one station of 17 granted permits for educational TV channels had so far gone on the air, according to a survey by the Natl. Citizens Com. for Educational Television reported by the AP June 6. The nation's first educational TV station was KUHT, operated by the U. of Houston, Tex. on very high frequency Channel 8, which started broadcasting May 25.[2] . . . WWDC-FM broadcasts to "captive audiences" in Washington street cars & buses ended May 31 because the Capital Transit Co. and Transit Radio, Inc. found it unprofitable. A citizens' committee had failed to halt the broadcasts by court action.[3]

NEW BOOKS

A HOUSE IS NOT A HOME, by Polly Adler. Memoirs of retired N.Y. bordello operator. June 4. (Rinehart, 374 pp., $4)†

AS I SAW IT, by Daniel R. Fitzpatrick. Foreword by Joseph Pulitzer. 311 cartoons & comment by "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" political cartoonist. June 22. (Simon & Schuster, 238 pp. $5)†

THE CAPTIVE MIND, by Czeslaw Milosz. Polish underground leader, post-war cultural attaché to Washington & Paris, tells of moral disintegration in East Europe and why he broke with Communists. June 8. (Knopf, 251 pp., $3.50)†

LIFE AMONG THE SAVAGES, by Shirley Jackson. Humorous account of family life of writer, husband & 4 children. June 22. (Farrar, Straus & Young, 241 pp. $3)†

THE MAN WITHOUT QUALITIES, by Robert Musil. Trans. by Eithne Wilkins & Ernst Kaiser. Posthumously published fragment of an epic novel left unfinished by Austrian writer; hero sees himself as the detached observer of life. June 8. (Coward-McCann, 365 pp., $4)*

NO PICNIC ON MOUNT KENYA, by Felice Benuzzi. How 3 Italians escaped from an English POW camp because they wanted to and did climb Mt. Kenya. June 15. (Dutton, 239 pp., $3.75)†

THE SINGER NOT THE SONG, by Audrey Erskine Lindop. Irish Catholic priest fights for soul of Mexican bandit. June 19. Lit. Guild July choice. (Appleton-Century-Crofts, 371 pp., $3.75)*

TRUTH IS OUR WEAPON, by Edward W. Barrett. Former OWI & VOA director discusses U.S. needs for integrated information program. June 15. (Funk & Wagnalls, 355 pp., $4)†

YOU SHALL KNOW THEM, by Vercors (Jean Bruller). Trans. from French by Rita Barisse. Satirical story of discovery of new species which asks: What is man? BOMC July choice. June 18. (Little, Brown, 249 pp., $3.50)*

OBITUARIES

Miss Margaret Bondfield, 80, first woman to be a British Cabinet minister (Labor, 1929-31) & Trades Union Congress chairman (1923); June 16 in Sanderstead, Eng.

René Fonck, 59, leading French air ace in World War I (officially credited with 75 enemy planes, unofficially with 52 more); June 18 in Paris.

C. Jinarajadasa, 74, Ceylon-born intl. pres. of Theosophical Society (based mainly on Buddhist & Brahman beliefs); June 18 in Wheaton, Ill.

Lillian La Monte MacMurray, 45, wife of film star Fred MacMurray (wed June 20, 1936), ex-actress & model; June 22 in Santa Monica after long illness from kidney & heart ailments.

Mrs. Anne Brooks McAdoo Serge, 51, chief auditing clerk of 3d Dist. Internal Revenue office in New York, niece of late Wm. G. McAdoo; found dead in auto (ruled suicide by carbon monoxide) near Dover Plains, N.Y. June 17. She was to be arraigned June 18 on charges of conspiracy to defraud Govt. of $70,000 through illegitimate income tax refunds.

Moisey Toidze, Georgian-born "dean of Soviet painters"; death announced June 20 in Moscow.

*Fiction †Non-fiction 1—see p. 95C-D 2—see p. 55E 3—see Vol. XII, p. 170G 4—see p. 200K-L 5—see p. 200L

SPORTS

Baseball. A modern major league record for scoring in one inning was set in Boston June 18 when the AL Red Sox scored 17 runs in the 7th inning against Detroit. Other one-inning records set by Boston during the rally: 23 men went to bat; 14 hits were made; catcher Sam White scored 3 runs and leftfielder Gene Stephens made 3 hits. Boston won the game, 23-3. . . . John Mize, 40, of the the N.Y. Yankees made his 2,000th major league hit June 16 as a pinch-hitter against the St. Louis Browns. He was the 93d major leaguer to make 2,000 hits. (Others active: Bob Elliott of the Chicago White Sox, Stan Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals.)[4]

Boxing. The U.S. middleweight title (vacated when Ray Robinson retired) was won by Carl (Bobo) Olson, 24, of Honolulu in New York June 19. He scored a unanimous 15-round decision over Paddy Young of New York.[5]

Golf. Women's Western Open in Atlanta: Won June 20 for 4th time by Louise Suggs, 29, of Atlanta for $1,000. . . . $18,000 Inverness tourney in Toledo, O.; won June 21 by Jack Burke of Kiamesha Lake, N.Y. for $3,400.

Rowing. Navy's 8-oar varsity crew won its 2d straight Intercollegiate Rowing Assn. championship June 20 in the IRA Regatta on Onondaga Lake, Syracuse. It was Navy's 20th consecutive rowing victory in 2 years. Washington U. won the junior varsity & freshman races.

MISCELLANEOUS

Robert Moses, N.Y.C. Park Commissioner, won the $25,000 first prize June 18 in an essay contest on better highways sponsored by General Motors. . . . **Vaslav Nijinsky,** who died in London in 1950, was reburied June 16 in Montmartre Cemetery, Paris. . . . **Faith Baldwin,** 59, novelist, & her husband, **Hugh H. Cuthrell,** 60, Brooklyn Union Gas Co. pres., announced reconciliation June 20 after a 25-yr. separation. . . . **U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce,** at its 33d annual convention in Minneapolis ending June 12, called for renewed support of the United Nations and elected **Dain J. Domich,** 35, as JCC president for the coming year. . . . **Quintuplet** girls were born June 7 to **Liu Shih-lien** of Chekiang, China, Peking radio reported June 22. . . . **Dr. Walter Reiling** of Dayton, Ohio was elected pres. of Optomist Intl. at its annual convention in Washington June 20.

Married. Sara Delano Roosevelt, 21, granddaughter of FDR, to Anthony di Bonaventura, 23, music student regarded as a promising concert pianist; in New York June 12. (She is the daughter of James Roosevelt, now legally-adopted daughter of stepfather John Hay Whitney.) . . . Barbara Ann Olsen to Rodman Clark Rockefeller, son of Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller, in New York June 17. . . . Archduke Rodolph of Hapsburg, youngest son of the late Austrian Emperor Charles I, to Xenia Czernichev-Besobrasov of former Czarist Russian nobility in Tuxedo Park, N.Y. June 22. . . . Actress Doretta Morrow, 26, to U.S. Airlines exec. Fred A. Miller, 38, in Los Angeles June 19 (her 1st, his 2d). . . . Actress Gloria de Haven to N.Y. realtor Martin S. Kimmel in Pittsburgh June 21 (2d for both). . . . Margarita Ibañez, daughter of Chilean President Carlos Ibañez del Campo, to Patricio Letelier in Santiago, Chile June 21. . . . Richard M. Kazmaier Jr., Princeton's 1951 All-American, to Patricia Jean Hoffman, 19, in Maumee, O., June 20.

Divorced. André Marty, ousted last year as a French Communist leader, from his wife, Raymonde, 56, in Paris June 15 because of "political arguments." . . . Actress Martha Raye from her 4th husband, night club mgr. Nick Condos, in Miami June 17 (cruelty). . . . Actor Peter Lorre, 49, by Ingeborg Karen Lorre, 35, in Las Vegas June 20 after a 3-yr. separation. . . . Ann Walker Kresge from dime store heir H. C. Kresge, in Pontiac, Mich. June 13. . . . Mrs. Beverly Kraft Topping from John Reid Topping in Clearwater, Fla. June 5 (mental cruelty).